Agriculture in Washington

Washington's 2000 value of agricultural production totaled \$5.41 billion, a 2 percent increase from the 1999 value of \$5.32 billion. This continued an upward trend for the second year.

The total crops value at \$3.27 billion was more than double the livestock and livestock products value of production at \$1.52 billion. **Field crops** were still the leading crops category with \$1.67 billion and fruits were second with \$1.18 billion. Field crops showed an increase of 9 percent, while fruit showed a decrease of 5 percent from 1999.

Commercial vegetables and seed crops both registered increases from 1999. **Commercial vegetables** were valued at \$320.1 million, an increase of 7 percent. **Seed crops** were valued at \$46.9 million, an increase of 11 percent. **Berry crops** showed a strong decrease of 29 percent and were valued at \$47.2 million.

Specialty products of forest products, Christmas trees, floriculture, nursery and other horticultural products, and mushrooms had a combined value of \$623.7 million, an increase of 6 percent from the 1999 value.

Apples remained number 1, with a value of production at \$760.2 million, a decrease of 11 percent from 1999. **Milk** also retained its number two position in 2000 with \$715.9 million value of production. The value of milk showed a 13 percent decline from 1999. **Cattle and Calves** were ranked third with \$560.7 million, followed by **wheat** with \$458.6 million. The cattle and calves value was 23 percent more

than 1999. The wheat also showed an increase of 33 percent. **Potatoes** were the fifth ranked commodity with \$446.3 million value of production, a decrease of 6 percent from 1999, and a fall from the third ranked commodity.

The combined value of the top five commodities (apples, milk, cattle and calves, wheat, and potatoes) is \$2.94 billion or 54 percent of the total value for 2000. The comparable value for 1999 was \$2.96 billion and the 1998 value was \$2.87 billion. The 2000 value for the top five commodities shows a slight decrease from 1999 and an increase of 3 percent from 1998. The increase in value for cattle and calves and wheat offset the declines in apples, milk and potatoes.

The combined value of the commodities ranked in the top ten was \$4.13 billion for 2000 compared with \$4.02 billion for 1999 and \$3.94 billion for 1998. The top ten commodities accounted for 76 percent of all agriculture and was slightly more than last year.

Another way to evaluate each crop is the value per harvested acre which reflects both the yield and price. Sweet cherries were the highest ranked commodity with a value of \$8,596 per harvested acre, compared with \$6,437 for 1999 sweet cherries. Peaches were the second ranking crop with a value of \$8,438 for last year compared with \$9,061 for 1999. Nonstorage onion, fresh carrots, and blueberries round out the top five commodities based on the value per harvested acre at \$7,293, \$6,440, and \$5,508 respectively.

Value of Production, Washington, 1991-2000

Year	Field Crops	Fruits & Nuts	Commercial Vegetables	Seed Crops	Berry Crops	Total Crops	Specialty Products 1/	Livestock & Products	State Total
	Thousand Dollars								
1991	1,308,033	1,191,123	240,150	24,058	33,269	2,796,633	375,294	1,234,966	4,406,893
1992	1,409,537	996,884	242,544	24,647	41,323	2,714,935	505,747	1,366,884	4,587,566
1993	1,710,278	1,014,647	285,169	30,069	44,882	3,085,045	577,919	1,413,019	5,075,983
1994	1,594,041	1,061,984	302,586	27,055	59,359	3,045,025	648,367	1,441,631	5,135,023
1995	2,095,094	1,351,311	317,143	26,086	53,159	3,842,793	640,724	1,396,123	5,879,640
1996	2,048,957	1,232,736	307,635	33,243	54,431	3,677,002	575,704	1,459,933	5,712,639
1997	1,832,616	1,235,716	357,558	37,070	50,183	3,513,143	577,351	1,443,498	5,533,992
1998	1,602,970	1,080,581	357,016	45,100	40,405	3,126,072	583,185	1,540,360	5,249,617
1999	1,531,646	1,241,789	299,306	42,100	66,401	3,181,242	587,962	1,551,686	5,320,890
2000	1,673,147	1,182,864	320,095	46,915	47,211	3,270,232	623,739	1,515,998	5,409,969

^{1/} Includes forest products, Christmas trees, floriculture, nursery and other horticultural products, and mushrooms.